

REMARKS

Reconsideration of the application in light of the above amendments and the following remarks is respectfully requested.

Applicants appreciatively acknowledge the courtesy and effort extended by the Examiner in conducting an August 16, 2005 telephone interview with their attorney, Richard J. Katz. During the interview the Herz reference as applied by the Examiner to the independent claims was discussed. The Examiner indicated that Herz discloses relevancy of an ad by merely doing a word count, while Applicants stated that Herz does not determine the relevancy of any metric (e.g., a word count) until Herz compares the metric with a user profile. Applicants further stated that the claimed invention does not rely on a user profile to determine relevancy of an ad to a web page's content. An agreement was not reached.

Claims 15, 16, 21, 22 and 27-89 are pending. Claims 15, 21, 31, 35, 40, 43, 44, 46, 87 and 89 have been amended. The amendments to claims 31, 35, 40, 43, 44, 46 and 87 set forth which rule base is being invoked in the claim, without changing the scope of the subject matter recited therein. No new matter has been added. The changes to the claims address issues raised by the Examiner, so they could not have been presented earlier. Further, no new issues requiring further search or consideration by the Examiner are presented, so this amendment should be entered.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 15, 16, 21, 22, 27, 29, 31, 33-35, 37-89 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,835,087 to Herz et al. (“Herz”). As demonstrated below,

Applicants submit that Herz discloses (1) a first module that “constructs a ‘target profile’ for each target object in the electronic media based on various descriptive attributes of the target object;” (2) a second module that “construct[s] a ‘target profile interest summary’ for each user,” where the target profile interest summary can be a plurality of search profiles that each “corresponds to a single topic of interest for the user;” and (3) “a profile processing module which estimates each user's interest in various target objects by reference to the users' target profile interest summaries, for example by comparing the target profiles of these target objects against the search profiles in users' search profile sets, and generates for each user a customized rank-ordered listing of target objects most likely to be of interest to that user.” (Herz, column 6, lines 42-58 (emphasis added).)

Herz discloses a newsclipping service that scans articles and presents the articles to a user as possible content for display. Herz discloses ranking the content based on the user's likely interest, and sending the content to the user according to its rank. In the claimed invention, the system is put into operation through a user's request for retrieval of content available on the Internet, the content existing entirely independent of the ad that the invention delivers with that content (i.e., the delivered ad does not necessarily exist anywhere on the Internet accessible directly by user request). Further, Herz determines the relevancy of the article in conjunction with a user profile and the ranking derived from the article's content. **The claimed invention is more flexible than the Herz system in that with the claimed invention there is no defined relationship between the relevancy rules and the content of the ad.** For example an advertiser might use the claimed invention to show travel ads on pages that discuss depression, if they believe that people reading about depression might be interested in travel, even though the travel ad and the depression page do not share a common profile or keywords. Herz does not disclose these features, rather Herz

In contrast, the claimed invention bases the relevancy of an advertisement using relevancy rules 805 provided by the advertiser to a system data store 810. The relevancy rules are applied to content requested by a user at user station 825 from an Internet site 820. A matchmaker 815 access and extracts the user-requested content, parses it into objects, and applies the relevancy rules in the data store 810 to target ads.. The relevant advertisement is sent to the user station 825 to be viewed alongside the content provided to the user station from the Internet site 820. Unlike Herz's system, the claimed invention does not rely on a viewer's previously viewed content or demographics. Further, while the claimed invention provides the relevant advertisement to be viewed with the content requested by the user, Herz merely determines what article, advertisement or coupon might be of interest to a user based on that item's content and transmits the item to the user as a selectable viewable content.

In the Herz system the new article or ad is sent to the user for display. However, only the article is displayed. The amended independent claim 15 recites "displaying the targeted ads at the station with the content." (Emphasis added.) Amended independent claims 21 and 89 recite similar subject matter. The claimed invention performs real-time ad placement contextually based on what is relevant to the user's current interest on the Internet. In contrast, Herz discloses a historical-based process that analyzes article content with a user's prior viewing habits to project what future documents the user might be interested in viewing. This is yet a further distinction from Herz.

Claims 16, 27-31, 32-35, 37-39 depend from claim 15. Claims 22, 40-88 depend from claim 21. Applicants submit that claims 16, 22, 27-31, 32-35 and 37-88 are patentable over Herz

for at least the same reasons as their respective base claims. Reconsideration and withdrawal and is requested.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 32 and 36 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Herz in view of the Examiner's statement of what was known in the art at the time of the invention.

The Examiner contends that Herz discloses most of the features of claims 32 and 36. However, the Examiner acknowledges that Herz does not disclose that performance is measured by a change in revenues or click-through rates (claim 32), nor that content is classified by past consumption by users as a consequence of ads that were received and responded to by them (claim 36). The Examiner states that these approaches are “old and well known in the computer related arts,” and that it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art to have combined Herz and the Examiner’s statement of what is “old and well known” at the time of the invention to achieve the invention of claims 32 and 36.

Claims 32 and 36 depend from amended independent claim 15, and recite the features of claim 15 as if set forth therein in its entirety. In the previous section, Applicants have demonstrated that claim 15 is patentable over Herz. The above discussion is equally applicable to claims 32 and 36 in view of Herz and the Examiner's statement. Applicant submits that the Examiner has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness over claims 32 and 36. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection is requested.

CONCLUSION

Applicants submit that the claimed invention is fundamentally a “pull and drag” system, while Herz discloses a “push” system. In summary, the following are key distinctions of the claimed invention over Herz’s teachings:

1. The methods of determining relevancy are different between the claimed invention and Herz. Herz discloses: scanning all available and accessible articles (including those which are ads and coupons) to generate target profiles; and determining a match and rank utilizing both target profiles and user profiles in conjunction. The claimed invention discloses: scanning content currently requested for view by the user; and determining a match and rank by applying relevancy rules to the scanned content of the requested material (with no need to scan advertisements). Thus, the claimed invention provides a marketing and sales tool for advertisers to deliver their ads according to specified matching rules applied to content requested by a user.

2. The two systems are initiated in different ways. In Herz, the system is initiated by receipt of a new article into the system. In the current invention, the system is initiated by the user workstation allowing the user to retrieve information containing content.

3. The two systems deliver the ad to the user in different ways. In Herz, the content (whether an article, advertisement, or coupon) is delivered for consideration by itself. In contrast, the claimed invention delivers advertisements for display together with the content requested to be viewed by the user.

Each and every point raised in the Office Action dated July 13, 2005 has been addressed on the basis of the above amendments and remarks. In view of the foregoing it is believed that Claims 15, 16, 21, 22 and 27-89 are in condition for allowance and it is respectfully requested that the application be reconsidered and that all pending claims be allowed and the case passed to issue.

If there are any other issues remaining which the Examiner believes could be resolved through a Supplemental Response or an Examiner's Amendment, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number indicated below.

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Respectfully submitted,

By _____

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